

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE
"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."
JAMES L. POLLOCK, PUBLISHER.
JOHN T. BUNNELL, EDITOR.
SANTA FE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Payable in advance without exception.
For one year, \$2.00
For six months, \$1.00
For three months, \$0.50
Single copies, 10c

UNION CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE
FRANCISCO PEREA.
For Prefect,
FELIPE DELGADO.
For Council,
JESUS MARIA BACA Y SALAZAR.
For House of Representatives,
GENL. C. P. CLEVER.
NICOLAS QUINTANA,
JOSE TRUJILLO.
For Sheriff,
ANDRES TAPIA.
For Coroner,
RAMON SENA.

Look out for the Fraud.
The voters in the Territory should be on their guard against the fraud that Gallegos and his party are determined to perpetrate upon them in the state organization question. Although we have alluded to this question on several occasions and directed the attention of the people to it, we regard it as our duty as a public journalist to do all in our power to prevent the fraud from being consummated, even at the risk of being considered irksome. We have no idea of permitting it to be said after the election, that we failed in the performance of our duty in this respect. If the people would avoid the heavy loads which the taxes necessary to carry on a State government would impose upon them they will listen to the warning voice which we raise and they must vote against Gallegos. If they vote for him, they will vote for his Legislative ticket and he and that Legislative representation will impose upon the State government with all its impositions of taxes, all its army of officers to support and all the other burdens necessarily incident to an organization of so great magnitude. In saying this we say that what we do know. There is no mistake about it. It is part of the plan. The manner in which the Mora resolutions were disposed of in the convention which nominated Gallegos is one evidence of the truth of what we speak. The utter silence observed by the most open mouthed of the friends of the scheme is another evidence of its truth. They were warned that the advocacy of the scheme would, beyond doubt, prove disastrous to Gallegos, congressional aspirations and that they must so conduct themselves that the people would not know what they were after. This is what they are now doing and Gallegos is to cheat some person. If he does not cheat the people he will cheat the politicians who gave him the nomination. But he will not cheat the latter. Of them he has a holy fear. To them he is indebted for all that he is and all that he expects to be. When he before obtained a certificate of election to Congress he did it through the connivance of the politicians who altered the poll books in such a way as to defeat the voice of the people, as it was recorded in those books. They in the Junebug convention, gave him, by a species of caucus management which we have before exposed, the nomination by which he now assumes to be a candidate in opposition to the wish of the people. He dare not prove false to those who have thus advanced him, in opposition to all that is just and honest. He dare not do it, because he knows that his political existence is in their hands, and he is not yet ready to forfeit that existence. The cheat, then, must fall upon the people. Whatever may be their fate, his faith with the politicians must be kept.
Besides these considerations which are in themselves sufficient to convince the most unbelieving of the truth of what we say, we have other reasons for making our assertions in the positive manner we do. A few days after the nomination of Gallegos in June last, we were told by a member of the convention, and a State advocate, that the whole matter was understood among the leading members as we have here stated, and that before the adjournment of the next Legislature the constitution for a State organization would be adopted and that it would be acted upon by Congress at the next session. For our part we want no better evidence of the deliberate intention of those political tricksters to swindle the people and we shall do all we can to circumvent their plans and protect the Territory of New Mexico from the impositions they would place upon her.
Our voice is only one of warning, but as such we raise it. These columns have never been recalcitrant to the interests of the Territory. Year after year have they been found faithful to their trust. No change or symptom of change can be found in them in this respect. In preserving their consistency and in keeping a vigilant watch over the welfare of the people we, in the course which is pending, call upon them to be on their guard and avoid, by their votes, the perpetual taxes which Gallegos and his friends meditate imposing upon them. The burden of taxation will be perpetual because if we are once saddled with a State government it will rest upon us for all time to come and we will not only have the weight to car-

ry ourselves but we will hand it down to posterity.
The popular rally against the little Padre and his selfish machinations should be so great that it will overwhelm and confound his audacity. The demagogues should be rebuked. The tricksters should be repudiated. The robber of orphans should be punished.
FROM THE STATES.—Our exchange from the States this week bring confirmatory news of the successes of the Government arms at Vicksburg and in Pennsylvania, but no additional particulars to those which we received last week. At Vicksburg Genl. Grant had completed paroling the prisoners which came to his hands by the surrender, the number of which is put down at over 27,000 under arms and 4,000 non-combatants. The siege lasted forty-seven days, during which time both parties put forth almost superhuman exertions. At the time of the surrender the besieged are represented to have been destitute of provisions. The telegraphic dispatch says, "The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days they had been eating mule flesh." The Fourth of July was celebrated in the city.
Genl. Lee with his army had succeeded in crossing into Virginia without any serious loss in addition to that sustained in battles of Gettysburg, which is estimated at thirty five thousand. The reported death of Genl. Ewell and wounding of Genl. Longstreet seem to be contradicted by despatches which come from Martinsburg Va. and which speak of both those officers as being in the field conducting active operations.
Port Hudson on the Mississippi surrendered to Genl. Banks on the 8th inst. with seven or eight thousand prisoners. The garrison was out of provisions. The taking of this place and Vicksburg leaves the Mississippi river open to the navigation of the loyal states and cuts the confederacy in two parts, leaving that to the west of the stream almost powerless and subject to the authority of the government.
The latest dates from the operations of the navy in Charleston harbor say that all of Morris Island has been captured except Fort Mifflin, which it was anticipated would be reduced in a short time. It was thought that the attack upon Charleston would this time prove successful.
In Tennessee, Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga and fallen back into Alabama. Rescues were advancing, but the despatch does not say whether he had reached Chattanooga or not. This place is chiefly important from the railroad connection which its possession gives with the interior of several of the Southern States.
Since the 2nd of this month the military operations in this country have been the most gigantic of any in the wars of which history gives authentic accounts. The Confederate armies have, according to our reports, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners about one hundred thousand men, a reduction in their forces which will make them consider long before they conclude to prosecute the rebellion to greater extremes.
In New York City a serious riot broke out on the 13th ult. which continued until the 15th. During the progress of the riot, which seems to have been conducted by the laboring classes of the whites against the negroes, many of the latter were killed by the mob and many of the mob were killed by the police and military engaged in suppressing the riot. This was by far the most extensive outbreak of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States.
There was also a riot in Boston but it was quelled before it assumed large proportions, commencing in the evening and being suppressed before twelve o'clock.
A dispatch dated St. Paul Min. July 10th has the following in reference to Genl. Sibley's expedition against the Indians in the North West: Sibley's expedition was sixty-five miles from Ft. Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water. They found vegetation destroyed by drought. A greater portion of the provisions were ruined by the heat. Large numbers of wagons have been abandoned. The ambulances are full of sick. Both men and officers are discouraged. The proposal to abandon the expedition has been considered, but Genl. Sibley decided to move forward. The chances are that they will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return.
Arizona Gold.
There is a mystery, a very profound mystery, widespread and prevailing, about the Gold Mines of Arizona which some three or four weeks since were reported to have been discovered on Salt river in our sister Territory to the South West. It is said that fabulous amounts of the glittering and, now more than ever, precious metal are being taken out daily, to the man. As soon as the proper time comes the veil of the mystery will be removed, the glittering stream will be stowed to the world, the city of large proportions will be built and California and Australia will be left far in the shade by the now undeveloped, hidden and mysterious wealth of Arizona.
Those who have the secret and are holding on to it, are, as they are entitled to do, going to make the first pile. Until arrangements for the accomplishment of this are completed the outside world must be patient and await their turn. We regret that the man who is so violently opposed to "close corporations" has lost his occupation. If he had not lost it just at this time, we have no doubt but the shell of that hard fellow would be broken in a short time and the world made acquainted with its doings. But in the mutations of earthly things "permanent institutions of the country" will be affected by time's abrasions and their usefulness to the community lost. This being the case the close corporation of which we have spoken will have its own way for a while and then it will open its doors and give all the poor devils a chance to look at the elephant, gratis.

Important General Order.
Upon the receipt of the news from the States last week Genl. Carleton issued the following General Order, which was published too late for us to give it a place in the last issue of the Gazette.
HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO.
FORT UNION, N. M., July 23, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 19.
In commemoration of the signal victories achieved by our arms at Gettysburg and Vicksburg on the 3rd and 4th instants—a National Salute will be fired at all Posts furnished with artillery within this Department, on the day of the receipt of this order; and all prisoners in arrest or confinement for crimes not capital, are hereby pardoned their offenses and will be released, that they may join with their comrades in the felicitations which spring spontaneously from the heart of every true patriot at such glad tidings.
The dark clouds which hung over our beloved country have been rent asunder, and now the clear light of her magnificent future commences to beam over the length and breadth of the land.
By order of Brigadier Genl. CARLETON:
CYRUS H. D'FOREST,
Aide-de-Camp.
On Saturday night the order was properly complied with in this city by the firing of the national salute, fire works in the Plaza and a torch light procession with music and banners. The rejoicing was general and the celebration in honor of the victories was enthusiastic.
The Rio Abajo Press has the following account of the jubilee held in Albuquerque upon the reception of the order:
By virtue of the above order thirty prisoners were released from the guard house at this place, on its receipt day before yesterday. At 6 o'clock p. m., Light Battery A, 2nd U. S. Artillery, fired a National Salute. After that, fire balls were thrown on the plaza, bonfires burnt, and more powder exploded in the city. Also, at the Union Hotel, was given a civil and military dress-ball. The National Flag was draped along the eastern end of the brilliantly illuminated ball room, where beauty, courage and talent were assembled to celebrate our glorious victories. Several rockets were sent up during the night by Captain Shinn, from the hotel portico.
His Charity.
It is well known that while people of all classes in the Territory subscribed liberally to the relief fund for the suffering poor of Socorro County, Padre Gallegos did not subscribe one cent, but it is not generally known that Antonio Sandoval died, in his will provided that one thousand dollars be distributed to the needy poor, from his effects, and that Padre Gallegos, Administrator, has not yet given to the poor one cent, even of that fund, although he and his co-administrators have put in their pockets forty two thousand dollars as their fees for handling over to the heirs some worthless notes of hand. How he loves the people of New Mexico, especially the poor!
What is such a man fit for? Surely not to represent New Mexico in the Congress of the United States.
FOR THE NAVAJO WAR.—We understand that between four and five hundred Utah Indians have, upon their own responsibility and under their own organization, gone to take part in the war against the Navajos. The Utahs are a brave and fighting tribe and in that capacity might, if properly managed, render valuable assistance in the campaign. But going as they do, their attention will, in all probability, be given to stealing, and not to fighting Navajo warriors.
A party of Jicnilla Apaches have also gone out on a similar expedition. So the party which were at the Superintendency last week say.
THE NEW MEXICAN placed the name of Col. PENNA at the head of its column last week as its choice for candidate for Delegate in Congress. This is one of the signs of the times that cannot be mistaken in the pending campaign. It not only indicates the increasing popularity of Col. PENNA, but it shows the weakness of the little Padre. He lost his organ when it was supposed that he and his friends would exert every nerve to keep it running, at least, until after the election. He, however, has gone by the board and his organ too. Alas, poor Padre!
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. John S. Watts for numerous and valuable public documents for which we return thanks.
Among these documents are the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in three parts, Messages and Documents 1861-62 and the Patent Office Report 1860—agricultural department.
MAJ. WHITALL who has been to the States during the past three months, returned on Wednesday last, by the way of Denver City, traveling from the latter place to Santa Fe in ten days, with an escort.
The Major brought with him a good supply of "green backs" for the use of the pay department.
COURTS.—The courts for the fall circuit begin in this city on Monday next. This term will continue two weeks. The next court will be held in San Miguel county, then one in Mora, then in Taos, then in Rio Arriba and last in Santa Ana. These terms will occupy the time of the Judge and bar until about the first of October.
BOOKS.—Mr. Hunt in his list to-day presents an attractive lot of new books, which he has for sale at the Post Office. The lovers of literature will be pleased to see the interest Mr. Hunt is taking to supply the market in New Mexico with the works of standard authors.
THE THEATRICAL troupe continues to entertain the good people of Santa Fe with weekly performances, and, considering the difficulties they have to encounter, their performances are of a highly creditable character.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.—Robert Carey Esq., of Mora County has been appointed Assistant Ambassador for the 1st division of the collection District of New Mexico, by Vicente St. Vrain Esq., Ambassador for the District. Mr. Carey is a good business man and will make an excellent Ambassador.
THE JOB WORK we are now executing at the Gazette Office has never been excelled in New Mexico.
WE HAVE a large quantity of cards upon which we can print business cards at moderate rates and in good style.
THOSE who have painting to do would do well to read the advertisement of Fred. Yeager in another column.
THE PROPERTY advertised for sale by Capt. Cutler will be sold on Wednesday next. Refer to advertisement.
CAPT. McFERRAN wants a large quantity of hay for Fort Stanton and Sumner. See advertisements in to-day's paper.
GENL. CARLETON returned from Fort Union on Tuesday.
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, under General Meade, has recovered all its laurels, and again driven back the invader. The battle of Gettysburg will always be memorable. The people were snuk in dependency; the enemy was full of spirit, trusting proudly to his own vigor and the prestige of repeated victory, when he was met by that brave body of American soldiers, his progress checked, his pride cut down, his hosts sent back, and the field of battle on which he had promised himself victory turned into a field of inglorious defeat. All honor to the general who, called but a few days before to the most responsible command perhaps ever offered to a soldier, accepted it, and proved his ability by sending us a bulletin of victory. General Meade has done well. The army has done well. The country feels the reaction, and hopes takes the place of fear and apprehension.
Whether General Lee is thoroughly beaten and is seeking his way back in a shattered condition to the soil of Virginia, or whether he is only defeated in his plan of falling back to a position of strength to repair his damages, make a stand and renew the conflict, we cannot overestimate the importance of the result of the battle of Gettysburg, either on the cause the country or the army. Let us hope that it is the beginning of new things for us. That henceforth soldierly abilities will be the grounds of appointments to high command, and the weapons of war on which we depend be those which the enemy fear and from which they have retired in Pennsylvania.
But the danger is not over. Let no one counsel any suspension of our preparations, any cessation of our military spirit here. Now, if ever, is the hour when we should exert every nerve, bring out every force, and push forward the great power of the Union armies. Let us have no faltering at the North, no hesitation at Washington. If Lee retires into Virginia, we trust no old prejudices will prevent the Administration from carrying the war where it belongs, to the Peninsula. Let General Dix be reinforced at once, and Richmond be made so important that the wave of battle shall flow back from Washington and be no more felt on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania.
The dead of this great battle claim our respectful memory and a nation's gratitude, while we congratulate the living who enjoy the success. Would that the battles were all over, and no more mourners were to be made whose grief must be the accompaniment of the national rejoicing. We cannot win victories without this terrible cost. May the day soon come when we shall cease to be called on to pay such prices for the defeat of the enemies of the republic.—[New York Jour. of Com.
THIS "POOR INDIAN."—We are informed that about a week ago, the Indians ran off, between Sabinal and Socorro, about sixteen yoke of cattle from the wagons of Nicolas T. Armijo & Co., and drove them to Cibola Spring about fifteen miles west of Limlar, where they slaughtered them. Their MODUS OPERANDI is for three of them to stamper the herd and drive the animals to the foot of the mountains, where they are surrounded by about fifty Indians, and driven to the spring and slaughtered and jerked. This spring has always been a lurking place for depredating bands of Navajos and Apaches, and a company or two of soldiers placed there would deprive them of its advantages. In that neighborhood wood and good grass are abundant.—[Rio Abajo Press.
ADVERTISEMENTS
LIMBARY AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
SANTA FE, N. M.
Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France. With Portraits & Plans, 8 vols. \$12.
The Koran, or Alkoran of Mohammed. Translated from the original Arabic. \$3.
History of the Reign of Philip II, King of Spain. By Prescott, 2 vols. \$11.
Plutarch's Lives. Translated from the original Greek. \$3.
The complete works of Flavius Josephus. \$3.
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with his brother Joseph Bonaparte, 2 vols. \$2 75.
Masonic Library, complete in two large, octavo volumes. \$10.
World's Museum Register. \$4.
Gleanings of Europe. \$3 25.
National Almanac & Annual Register for 1863. Cloth \$2 50; Boards, \$1 50.
James' American Form Book & Legal Guide for every State in the Union \$1 40.
Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology. By Smith \$4.
Dissertation on Venereal Diseases. \$6.
Griffith's Universal Dictionary. \$4 50.
Doughlass' Hotter Grammar. \$7.
Doughlass' Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 2 vols. \$5.
Bergan Pines. A complete collection of the British Trees, from CHAUCER to WOLFEVERE; embracing the whole works of the most distinguished authors, with selections from the Bible; illustrated with Hieroglyphs, Hieratical and Critical Notes. Edited by F. J. Child, D.D., Professor of Theology and Oratory in Harvard College, 128 vols. 16mo. \$107, or \$1 40 per vol. Any Post is sold by itself.
A complete list of this Edition of the Poets will appear in the Gazette of the 15th inst.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt the advertised price.
AUGUSTIN M. HUNT.
NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and at the office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Stanton, N. M., until the 15th day of August 1863, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at that Post with 200 Tons of good merchandise, well cured hay, from from all weeds, rye and sticks. The hay must be delivered and stacked in the Quartermaster's Corral, under the supervision of the Post Quartermaster, and each ton must weigh 2240 pounds. Bids will not be received for a less quantity than 100 tons. Two securities in the sum of \$5000, will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. The names of the securities will accompany each bid.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Office,
Santa Fe, N. M.,
July 23, 1863.
No. 6 & 41.

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J. C. McFERRAN,
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Asst. Qr. Mr. Office,
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July 23, 1863.
No. 6 & 41.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Santa Fe and other parts of New Mexico that he has opened a drug store in this city, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of medicines for sale, wholesale and retail.
Strict attention is given to the preparation of medicines, and Physicians' prescriptions filled with care. Orders from the country accompanied by the Cash will receive prompt attention. Store next door to Bulfinch & Son, on the Plaza.
JACOB KUEMMER.
No. 4 & 1.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having recently fitted up an EXTENSIVE new AMBASSADOR, for the accommodation and enjoyment of his friends and the public generally, respectfully requests a share of their patronage. It is situated on the Alca, on the Galisteo road south side of N. near the river, and opposite the house of Don Teodoro in Montoya. He has at his service a first rate.

BILLIARD TABLE.
AND
A BAR SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST LIQUORS, CIGARS &c.
ALBINO RYDAL.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
The undersigned having opened a shop on the Plaza, one door north of the new house being erected by Messrs. Elmore & Amburg, respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to do
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
in the most approved and durable style of the Art. Charges will be moderate and work done with the utmost expedition.
FRED. YEAGER.
No. 5 & 1.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
Territory of New Mexico First Judicial District, ss.
Thomas K. McVick, Clerk.
John Miller.
By virtue of an execution to me directed from the First Judicial District Court of the Territory of New Mexico I will on Wednesday the 3rd day of August A. D. 1863 between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day at the Court House in the city of Santa Fe, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real and personal property, to-wit:
The saw mill known as Ritter's mill, with all the machinery thereto attached, five dwelling houses for workmen, one stable and other outbuildings together with the land upon which they are situated, being located and situated about seven miles in an easterly direction from Santa Fe, on the waters of the Rio de Santa Fe, and four extra saws for mill, 2 cantinas, 1 vine, 1 saw frame & rigging, 1 set carpenter's tools, 2 axes.
The above property is levied upon as the property of John Ritter in satisfaction of a Judgment issued from the First Judicial District Court of said Territory, bearing date the 10th day of June A. D. 1863 against Ritter and in favor of the said Thomas K. McVick, Clerk for two thousand six hundred and fifty one dollars and cents.
Given under my hand at Santa Fe New Mexico this 4th day of July A. D. 1863.
ABRAHAM CUTLER,
U. S. Marshal.
No. 2 & 1.

ATTENTION!!!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership under the name and style of the firm of NICOLAS T. ARMILLO & CO., and that they will shortly receive and open at their stores in BILEN, Valencia county, and other places below, a large assortment of Drygoods, Groceries, Hardware and Quartermasters' Wares, Liquors, Boots, Shoes, Clothing and other articles innumerable to mention, which they will dispose of for cash, at prices to suit the times.
NICOLAS T. ARMILLO, JULIUS FRIEDENTHAL, HENRY LAZARUSKY.
No. 51 2m.

DAVID V. WHITING, MIGUEL A. OTERO,
NEW YORK, N. Y. KANSAS CITY, MO.
WHITING & OTERO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK CITY AND KANSAS CITY, MO.
Will make purchases, ON ORDERS, in the Eastern Cities, at the lowest market rates.
Their knowledge of the general trade and market enables them to dispose of consignments to the satisfaction of their patrons, and ensures them quick sales and prompt returns.
Any information regarding the markets will be given promptly and with pleasure.
They will receive and forward from Kansas City, to their destination, any goods that may be consigned to their care.
NEW MEXICAN WOOL, HOPS, FELTS, &c., &c.
RECEIVED, AND SOLD AT HIGHEST MARKET RATE.
NEW YORK CITY, May 1, 1863
WHITING & OTERO.

HOT SPRINGS! HOT SPRINGS!!!
LAS VEGAS, N. M.
GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED
AND FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The subscriber has fitted up the far famed and justly celebrated Hot Springs in first rate style and has made preparations to accommodate a large number of guests. The curative properties of the waters of these Springs is well known in this Territory, and its effects upon those suffering from secret diseases is almost magical.
It is also an elegant summer resort. Come one, come all.
C. F. COOLEY.
no. 41.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having received from the Hon. Probate Court of the County of Santa Fe, letters of Administration dated August 14th 1863, upon the Estate of Oliver P. Harvey deceased, late resident of said County, and Territory of New Mexico, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of said Oliver P. Harvey deceased, to immediately pay such indebtedness to the Administrator of said Estate, and all persons having claims against the Estate, will present the same, within the time prescribed by law for the settlement thereof.
FRANCIS DELGADO,
JOHN GWIN Jr.,
Administrators.
Santa Fe New Mexico,
August 14th A. D. 1863.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS. PROP'RS
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Kansas City, Missouri.
Dealers in, and manufacturers of all kinds of
Ready made Clothing
Gents Furnishing Goods,
Boots and Shoes
Hats and Caps,
Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.
To which we invite the attention of the citizens of New Mexico, we are determined to sell you goods, lower in price than any other store in Kansas City or Westport, all we ask is a trial, and we will guarantee you will not go off disappointed. Yours Respectfully,
MAY 9th
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.